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The Easiest
INTRODUCTION 2

T O
Dr. Lowth's English Grammar,
Designed

For the USE of CHILDREN under
Ten Years of Age.

To lead them into a Knowledge of the
First Principles of the English Language.

By the Rev. JOHN ASH,
Of Pershore in Worcestershire.

WITH AN
APPENDIX,

CONTAINING,

- I. Some short Observations on the various Sounds of the Vowels.
- II. Easy parsing Exercises on the English Language.
- III. Select Lessons to instil just Sentiments of Virtue.
- IV. A select Collection of Books for Boys and Girls, to shorten the Path to Knowledge.

A NEW EDITION, Improved.

L O N D O N,
Printed for E. and C. DILLY, in the Poultry.
MDCCLXVIII.

36

Dr. Lewis & English Grammar
Revised

Entered at STATIONER'S-HALL,
agreeable to Act of Parlia-
ment.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



T H E
A U T H O R ' s
P R E F A C E .

TH E Importance of an English Education is now pretty well understood ; and it is generally acknowledged, that, not only for Ladies, but for young Gentlemen designed merely for Trade, an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties, and Beauties of the English Tongue, would be a very desirable, and necessary Attainment ; for preferable to the Smattering of the more learned Languages.

iv *The AUTHOR'S*

But then, it has been supposed, even by Men of Learning, that the English Tongue is too vague, and untractable to be reduc'd to any certain Standard, or Rules of Construction; and that a competent Knowledge of it cannot be attained without an Acquaintance with the Latin.

For my Part, I hope, these Gentlemen are mistaken, because this would be an invincible Obstacle to the Progress of an English Education.

This vulgar Error, for so I beg Leave to call it, might perhaps arise from a too partial Fondness for the Latin, in which, about two Centuries ago, we had the Service of the
Church

P R E F A C E. v

Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books; few, of any Value, being then extant in our Mother Tongue.

But now the Case is happily altered. Nor do I think the Error above-mentioned would have been so long indulged under the Blessings of the Reformation, had it not been for the many fruitless Attempts which have been made, to fix the Grammatical Construction of the English Tongue.

Many Gentlemen, who have wrote on this Subject, have too inconsiderately adopted various Distinctions of the learned Languages, which have no Existence in our own: Many, on the other hand, convinced of this

vi *The AUTHOR'S, &c.*

Impropriety, have been too brief, at least, too general in their Definitions, and Rules, running into the quite opposite Extreme: And all of them, I think, have too much neglected the Peculiarities of the Language on which they wrote.

These Considerations have induced me to suffer the following little Manual to appear amongst my Friends, in the Manner it now does. How far it may answer the End proposed I must leave them to determine. If it has any Merit, it must be found in Conciseness, Connection, and Application to the proper Genius of our Mother Tongue.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following easy Grammar was drawn up by my much esteemed and ingenious Friend the Reverend Mr. JOHN ASH, of Pershore in Worcestershire, and was originally designed for the Use of his Daughter, who was then but five Years of Age. The Design was answered, she learnt, and repeated the Whole in a short Time.

A Love to the rising Generation, and a Desire to communicate the first Principles of English Grammar in a pleasing and familiar Manner, induced him to print a few Copies for the Use of his Friends who were concerned in the Education of Children.

The Editor of this new Impression, who has been engaged in the Province of instructing Youth for
near

* ADVERTISEMENT *

near nineteen Years, has pursued many Methods of teaching the first Rudiments of our own Tongue — and for six Years past has made full Trial of Mr. Ash's Grammar, upon at least sixty Scholars; and he is obliged in Justice and Gratitude to his worthy Friend to own, that nothing of this Kind has succeeded so well — it is really surprising to see how easily it is learnt, and recollected by many Children under ten Years of Age; and the Editor is certain, that if this little Book was prudently used, by Schoolmasters and Governesses of Ladies Boarding-Schools, they would find their Scholars improve with greater Expedition, and be soon prepared to learn with Understanding and Pleasure, those higher and more excellent Grammars with which we are now favoured. He means Dr. Joseph Priestley's English Grammar, 12mo. which should be read and taught after this, and then a Youth should be made acquainted with the Beauties and Blemishes, the Defects and Perfections of our finest English Writers, by reading with Attention and frequent

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frequent Repitition, the best Grammar* ever written in our Language, by one of the most learned and most amiable of Men, Dr. Robert Lowth †.

As this Edition was printed without the Author's Knowledge or Consent, let him not be blamed, if it has not had his latest Corrections and Improvements. Be it sufficient to observe, that the Editor being in great Want of Copies, he was suspicious that if the Publication had been referred to the Author, his great Modesty and Attention to the important Duties of Life would have occasioned too long a Delay. The Editor knows his Friend, and has a full Confidence in the Goodness of his Dispositions. He dares

* We do not mention that celebrated Book — intituled HERMES, by J. Harris, Esq; as that is above the Capacities of Youth, and can only be read by Gentlemen of the most refined Understanding, and who enter into the Nature of Grammar with a deep philosophical Spirit.

† Now Lord Bishop of Oxford.

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10 ADVERTISEMENT.

venture his Displeasure. It is upon the same Principle that he has presumed to add an Appendix, which contains a Praxis of an easier Nature, for younger Children.

The Library for little Boys and Girls was added to direct some tender and valuable Parents who may possibly be at a Loss what Books to buy for their Children; and likewise to gratify some young People of an inquisitive and ingenuous Disposition, who have a keen Taste for Books, but for want of Experience often purchase Trash, which not only occasions a Loss of Time and Money, but is a sad Interruption to real Knowledge, and a wretched Perversion of the Understanding and the Heart, and lays a Foundation for shameful Extravagance and Folly in future Life.

Note. This little Collection of Books, printed in order to shorten the Path to Knowledge, will doubtless be found defective in many Articles. But the Editor was willing to recommend only those of which he

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he had certain Knowledge. — Every Person of good Sense has it in his Power to add to the Number, with respect to his own Children. One valuable little Book, which was omitted, must here be recommended — It was written by Mr. Muller, Head Master of the Grammar-School, at Hall, in Saxony. It is intituled, The History of the principal Monarchies and States prior to the Christian Æra; designed as an easy and pleasing Introduction to the Study of antient History. For the Use of Schools, 12mo.

Mr. Muller has in this Book given us short and proper Extracts from all the principle Greek and Latin Historians, with References to the antient Authors where these Passages are found — These References at the End of each Paragraph are not so much intended for Vouchers of the several Transactions, as to exercise Youth in Drawing up a more full and correct Narrative from the Authors quoted, for the Improvement both of their Judgment and
Stile.

12 ADVERTISEMENT.

Stile. — the Book itself is exceedingly well adapted to please the Mind, and prepare Youth to read with Taste and Improvment Mons. Rollin's incomparable antient History, in 10 Vols. 8vo.

Northampton,
Sept. 12, 1767.

JOHN RYLAND.

Grammatical



Grammatical INSTITUTES;

O R,

GRAMMAR,

Adapted to the English Tongue.

I **I**N *English* there are *ten* Kinds
of Words, or Parts of
Speech, viz. -

*Article, Noun, Adjective, Pro-
noun, Verb, Participle, Adverb,
Conjunction, Preposition, and In-
terjection.*

B

Of

2 GRAMMATICAL

Of an ARTICLE.

2 **A**N *Article* is a Part of Speech set before Nouns to fix their vague Signification ; as, *a* Man, *the* Man ; *an* House, *the* House. There are two Articles *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN.

3 **A** Noun, or *Substantive*, is the Name of any Person, Place, or Thing ; as *John*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodness*.

4 There are two Numbers ; the *Singular*, which speaks of one ; as, *a* Man, *a* Troop : And the *Plural*, which

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which speaks of *more than one*; as,
Men, Troops.

5 The *Plural* is usually formed
 by adding *s*, to the *Singular*; as,
Noun, Nouns; Verb, Verbs.

6 When the *Singular* ends in
s, x, ch, or sh, the *Plural* is formed
 by adding the Syllable, *es*; as,
Miss, Misses; Box, Boxes; Peach,
Peaches; Brush, Brushes.

7 When the *Singular* ends in *f*
 or *fe*, the *Plural* is formed by
 changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as,
Life, Lives; Half, Halves, &c.
 except *Dwarf, Grief, Hoof, Muff,*
 &c. which take *s*, to make the
Plural.

4 GRAMMATICAL

8 Sometimes the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable, *en*, as, Ox, *Oxen*; sometimes by changing the *Vowel*; as, Man, *Men*; and sometimes by changing the *Vowels*, and *Consonants*; as Penny, *Pence*; Mouse, *Mice*.

9 Some few Words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *Plural* by adding *im*, to the singular; as, Cherub, *Cherubim*; Seraph, *Seraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*; as, Phænomenon, *Phænomena*. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*; as, Radius, *Radii*; Magus, *Magi*.

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10 Some Nouns have no *Plural*; as, *Wheat*, &c. others no *Singular*; as, *Ashes*, &c. and some are the same in both Numbers, as, *Sheep*, &c.

11 There are two *Genders*; the *Masculine*, and the *Feminine*.

12 The *Masculine* denotes the *He-kind*; as, a *Man*, a *Prince*.

13 The *Feminine* denotes the *She-kind*; as a *Woman*, a *Princess*.

14 Nouns signifying Things without *Life*, are of no *Gender*; as, a *Pen*, a *Table*.

6 GRAMMATICAL

15 According to the *Custom* of the *English Tongue*, the *Sun* is of the *Masculine*; the *Moon*, the *Church*, *Ships*, and frequently *Countries*, especially when the *Style* is any thing elevated, such as *France*, *Spain*, &c. are of the *Feminine Gender*.

16 Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Abbot	Abbess
Actor	Actress
Adulterer	Adulteress
Ambassador	Ambassadress
Administrator	Administratrix
Baron	Baroness
Bachelor	Maid
	Boar

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<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Bullock	Heifer
Cock	Hen
Count	Countess
Duke	Dutchess
Dog	Bitch
Deacon	Deaconess
Drake	Duck
Electer	Electress
Executor	Executrix
Emperor	Empress
Father	Mother
Friar	Nun
Governor	Governess
	Gander

8 GRAMMATICAL

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Gander	Goose
Husband	Wife
Horse	Mare
Heir	Heiress
Hunter	Huntress
Jew	Jewess
King	Queen
Lord	Lady
Lad	Lass
Lion	Lioness
Marquis	Marchioness
Man	Woman
Master	Mistress
Milter	Spawner
Nephew	Neice
Prince	Princess
Prophet	Prophetess
Poet	Poetess
Patron	Patroness

Ram

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<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughter
Stag	Hind
Shepherd	Shepherdes
Tutor	Tutres
Viscount	Viscountess
Uncle	Aunt
Widower	Widow
Wizard	Witch
Whoremonger	Whore

NOTE. Gender signifies Sex ; and consequently there *must be* Genders in all Languages. And as the Pronouns, *He*, and *She*, have an evident Reference to the *masculine* and *feminine* Genders ; I thought it a culpable Omission to say nothing on this Head.

10 GRAMMATICAL

17 Nouns have *two Cases*; the *Nominative*, and the *Genitive*; The *Genitive*, or (as it may more properly be called) the *Possessive Case*, is formed by adding *s*, or when the Pronunciation requires *es*, to the *Nominative*; as, *Men*, *Men's*; *Ox*, *Oxes*.

This Case had not its Origin, as some think, from the Contraction of the Pronoun *his*; as *John's Book*, for *John his Book*; but from the Saxon *Genitive Case*; as, *Thomas's Horse*, for *Thomas's Horse*. And as it denotes Possession, we continue to call it the *Genitive* or *Possessive Case*.

The

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The other *four Cases*, which in the Latin have different Terminations, namely, the *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*, are expressed in our Language by the Prepositions, *to*, *from*, *with*, &c.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	<i>a Pen</i>	<i>Pens</i>
Gen.	<i>of a Pen</i>	<i>of Pens</i>
Dat.	<i>to a Pen</i>	<i>to Pens</i>
Acc.	<i>a Pen</i>	<i>Pens</i>
Voc.	<i>O Pen</i>	<i>O Pens</i>
Abla.	<i>from a Pen</i>	<i>from, with, or by Pens</i>

Of

12. GRAMMATICAL

Of an ADJECTIVE.

18 **A**N *Adjective* is a Word that signifies the *Quality* of any Person, Place, or Thing; as, a *good* Man, a *great* City, a *fine* House.

19 Most Adjectives have two *Degrees of Comparison*; the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*; as, from *long*, are formed the *Comparative*, *longer*; and *Superlative*, *longest*.

NOTE. *Long* is the *positive* State of the Adjective; and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot

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cannot be properly called a *Step*, or *Degree*.

20 The *Comparative* is formed, for the most Part, by adding *er*, to the *Positive*; as, long, *longer*; short, *shorter*: The *Superlative* by adding *est*; as, long, *longest*, &c.

21 These *Degrees* of *Comparison* are frequently formed by the *Adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*; as, *more* short, *very*, *most*, or *infinitely* short; *less* common, *least* common, &c.

22 There are a *few* *Adjectives* peculiar in their *Comparison*; as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, &c.

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Of a PRONOUN.

23 **A** *Pronoun* is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the same Word; as, the Man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings.

24 The *primitive* Pronouns have three Cases, the *Nominative*, the *Possessive*, and the *Objective*.

And the *third Person* singular has three Genders, which are all alike in the Plural Number, as in the following Table.

Singular.

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Singular.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
			<i>Mas. Fem. Neu.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	I	Thou	He She It
<i>Poss.</i>	Mine	Thine	His Hers Its
<i>Obj.</i>	Me	Thee	Him Her It

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	We	Ye	They
<i>Poss.</i>	Ours	Yours	Theirs
<i>Obj.</i>	Us	You	Them

25 *Who, which, that,* are relative Pronouns—*Who*, and its Derivative, *whosoever*, varies only the Cases, as

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
Who	Whose	Whom
Whosoever	Whosoever	Whomsoever

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The *definite* or *emphatic* Pronouns *this, that, other, and self*, vary only in Number; as, Plural, *these, those, others, selves.*

26 The *adjective* Pronouns have the Variation of Number, Person, and Gender; as,

I	Thy	His	Her
Sing.	My	Thy	His
		His	

Plu. Our Your Their

The other Pronouns are common, without any Variation, viz. the Definites, *any, some, one, none.*

— The Distributives, *each, every, either* — and the adjective Pronoun, *own.*

Of

INSTITUTES. 171

Of a VERB

27 **A** *Verb* is a Word that signifies the *Acting*, or *Being* of a Person, Place, or Thing; as, the Man *calls*, the City *stands*, the Tree *falls*, I *am*.

28 Verbs that *signify Doing*, are active; as, I *call*, He *writes*.

29 There is but *one* Verb in the *English* Tongue that signifies *merely Being*, and that is the Verb, *am*; which *alone* may be *properly* called *Neuter*.

18. GRAMMATICAL I

30 The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, that stands before the *active* Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the *Agent*, and that which stands before the *Neuter* the *Subject* of the Verb,

31 Properly speaking, there is no *passive* Verb in the *English* Language; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a *passive* Verb, yet *loved* is no Part of the Verb, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective* derived of the Verb, *love*.

32 There are four *Moods*, or Ways of declining Verbs; the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Potential*, and *Infinitive*.

INSTITUTES. 19

33 The *Indicative* expresses the Action or Being, *directly* and *absolutely*; as, I *am*, He *loves*.

34. The *Imperative* commands or forbids; as, *come*, *go*, *fear him*, *love him*.

35 The *Potential* expresses the Action or Being, as *possible*, or *impossible*, *fit*, or *unfit*; as, I *may love*, I *may not love*.

36 The *Infinitive* expresses the Action or Being *indeterminately*; as, *to be*, *to love*.

37 There are *five Tenses*, or *Times*; the *present*, the *imperfect*,
the

20 GRAMMATICAL

the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

38 The *present* expresses the Time that *now is*; as, I *love*.

39 The *imperfect* denotes the Time not fully completed; as, I *loved*, or, *was loving*.

40 The *perfect* denotes the Time fully *past*; as, I *have loved*.

41 The *pluperfect* denotes the Time *more than past*; as, I *had loved*.

42 The *future* denotes the Time *to come*; as, I *will* or *shall love*.

43 These

INSTITUTES. 21

43 These *Moods*, and *Tenses* are partly formed by the *Verb itself*, and partly by the Assistance of *auxiliary Signs*.

44 There are *two Moods* formed from the *Verb itself*; the *Indicative*, as, I love; and the *Imperative*, as, love thou: And likewise *two Tenses*; the *Present*, as, I love; and the *past*, as, I loved.

45 The *auxiliary Signs* are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should*.

46 *To*, is a Sign of the *Infinitive Mood*; as, *to be*; *to love*.

41 May,

22 GRAMMATICAL

47 *May, can, must, might, would, could, should,* are Signs of the *Potential Mood.*

48 *Do,* with its Inflexions, *doſt, doth, or does,* are Signs of the *preſent Tenſe.*

49 *Did,* with its Inflexion, *diſt,* are Signs of the *imperfect Tenſe.*

50 *Have,* with its Inflexions, *haſt, hath, or has,* are Signs of the *perfect Tenſe.*

51 *Had,* with its Inflexion, *haſt,* are Signs of the *pluperfect Tenſe.*

Shall

INSTITUTES. 23

52 *Shall, and will, with their Inflexions, shalt, and wilt, are Signs of the future Tense.*

NOTE. *Do, and have, when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the Circumstance of Time, are absolutely Verbs ; as, I do it, I have it.*

The Signs of the *Moods* and *Tenses* at one View.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Active.	Passive.
<i>Pres.</i>	do	am
<i>Imperf.</i>	did	was
<i>Perf.</i>	have	have been
<i>Pluperf.</i>	had	had been
<i>Future</i>	shall, or will	shall be, will be

POTEN-

24 GRAMMATICAL POTENTIAL MOOD.

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	may can	may be can be
<i>Imp.</i>	might could	might be could be
<i>Perf.</i>	might could	might have been could have been

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	to	to be
<i>Perf.</i>	to have	to have been
<i>Fut.</i>	about to be	about to be done

53 In Verbs there are *three Persons* in each Number ; as, Singular, I *love*, thou *lovest*, he *loveth*, Plu. We *love*, ye *love*, they *love*.

The

The *second* Person *singular* is formed out of the *first* by adding *st*, or *est* ; the *third* by adding *th*, or *eth*, or, only *s*.

54 The *Verb itself* has but *two Terminations respecting Time* ; as, *love*, and *loved* ; which last may be called the *Inflexion of the preter*, or *past Tense* : And when this *Inflexion of the preter Tense* is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person present Tense*, the *Verb* is *regular*, and is declined after the following Examples.

NOTE. The *auxiliary Signs*, for the most Part, seem to have the Nature of *Adverbs*.

D INDICA-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

55 *Sing.* I love or do love, thou lovest or dost love, he loveth or loves. *Plu.* We love or do love, Ye love or do love, They love or do love.

Imperfect Tense.

56. *Sing.* I loved or did love, thou lovedst or didst love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tense.

57 *Sing.* I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect

Pluperfect Tense.

58. *Sing.* I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future Tense.

59. *Sing.* I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall or will love, *Plu.* We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.

60 *Some Verbs in this Mood* will admit of a *second Future*, especially such as signify the *completing* of any Thing; as, I shall or will have finished it To-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

61 *Sing.* Do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Do ye love, or love ye.

62 *Let*, commonly called a *Sign* of the Imperative Mood, is properly a *Verb* in that Mood ; as, in the Example, *let him love*, the Meaning is, *permit*, or *suffer* him to love : *Let*, therefore, seems to be a Verb of the *imperative*, and *love*, of the *infinitive* Mood, the Sign, *to*, being understood, though not expressed.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

63 Sing. I must *may can*
wou'd cou'd or shou'd love, thou
must *may'st can'st* wou'd'st cou'd'st
or shou'd'st love, he must *may can*
wou'd cou'd or shou'd love. *Plu.*
We must *may can* wou'd cou'd or
shou'd love, ye, &c.

Imperfect Tense.

I might or could love, thou
mightest or could'st love, he might
or could love. *Plu.* We might or
could love, ye might or could love,
they might or could love.

Perfect Tense.

64 Sing. I must might wou'd
cou'd or shou'd have loved, thou

must mightest wou'dst cou'dst or
 shou'dst have loved, he must might
 wou'd cou'd or shou'd have loved.
Plu. We must might wou'd cou'd
 or shou'd have loved, ye, &c.

65 The *pluperfect* Tense, in
this Mood is *best* expressed by the
perfect; as, I *might have lov'd* her
 before the Time you mention.

66 The *future Tense*, of *most*
Verbs, in *this Mood*, is *best* expressed
 by the *present*; as, I *may love* To-
 morrow.

NOTE. The Potential Mood
 seems only a particular Modifica-
 tion of the Indicative; for, it
 plainly asserts or declares, as that
 Mode

INSTITUTES. 31

Mode does, but chiefly respects the Ability or Willingness of the Agent, or the Possibility and Fitness of the Action.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

67 *Present Tense*, to love; *perfect*, to have loved; *future*, about to love.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

68. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is.

Plu. We are, ye are, they are.

Imperfect

32 GRAMMATICAL

Imperfect Tense.

69 *Sing.* I was, thou wast, he was. *Plu.* We were, ye were, they were.

Perfect Tense.

70 *Sing.* I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

71 *Sing.* I had been, thou hadst been, ye had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future

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Future Tense.

72 *Sing.* I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be.

Plu. We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.

Second Future.

73 *Sing.* I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

74 *Sing.* Do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Do ye be, or, be ye.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

75 *Sing.* I must may can
 wou'd cou'd or shou'd be, thou
 must may'st canst wou'dst cou'dst
 or shou'dst be, he must may can
 wou'd cou'd or shou'd be. *Plu.*
 We must may can wou'd cou'd or
 shou'd be, ye, &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

76 *Sing.* I must might wou'd
 cou'd or shou'd have been, thou
 must might'st wou'dst cou'dst or
 shou'dst have been, he must
 might wou'd cou'd or shou'd have
 been

been. *Plu.* We must might wou'd
cou'd or shou'd have been, ye, &c.

77 The *future Tense*, in *this Mood*, is best expressed by the *present*; as. I *may be To-morrow*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

78 *Present*, to be; *perfect*, to have been; *future*, about to be.

79 When the *Termination* of the *preter Tense* is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person* of the *present Tense singular*, the Verb may be called *irregular*; but that *Irregularity* being discovered, and observed in the *preter Tenses*,
the

36 GRAMMATICAL

the Verb is declined, in *all other* *Respects*, as the *regular Verb*.

80 The most common Irregularity is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*; and this is, for the most Part, the Case, when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*; as, *pust*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

81 The same Irregularity, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For some different Irregularities we refer to the following Head of *Participles*.

Of

Of a PARTICIPLE.

82 **A** Participle is an *Adjective* derived of a *Verb*.

83 There are two *Participles* pertaining to most *Verbs*; the *active*, which always ends in *ing*; and the *passive*, which, for the most part, ends in *ed*; as, from the *Verb*, *love*, are derived the *Participles*, *loving*, and *loved*.

84 The *passive Participle* is, for the most part, the same with the *preter*, or *past Tense* of the *Verb*; but in both these there are many *Irregularities*; the Chief of which may be gathered from the following *Catalogue*:

E

Present

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Present Preter. Parti.

Arise	arose	risen
Awake	awoke	awaked
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	borne
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
Bend	bent	bent(reav'd
Bereave	bereft	bereft or be-
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled
Blew	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built or builded
<i>Present</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Buy</i>

Bu
Ca
Ch
Ch
Cle
Cli
Clo
Co
Cre
Da
De
Die
Dig
Do
Dra
Dre
Dri
Dri

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Present

Preter.

Parti.

Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	caught
Chide	chid	chid (catcht)
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave	clove	cloven
Cling	clung	clinged
Clothe	clad	clad or clothed
Come	came	come
Creep	crept	crept
Dare	durst	dared
Deal	dealt	dealt
Die	died	dead
Dig	dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven

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Present

Preter.

Parti.

Eat	eat	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	fled or flew	fled
Forake	forsook	forsooken
Freight	freighted	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got or gat	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird	girt	girt or girded
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone

Grind

Grin
Grow
Hang
Have
Help
Hew
Hide
Hold
Keep
Know
Lay
Lead
Leap
Leave
Lend
Lie
Lose
Make

INSTITUTES. 41

Present *Preter.* *Parti.*

Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hanged
Have	had	had
Help	helped	holpen or helped
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden or held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leapt	leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Lie	laid	laid
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made

E 3

Meet

Present *Preter.* *Parti.*

Meet	met	met
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	fought
Seeth	sod	sodden
Sell	fold	fold
Send	sent	sent
Shake	shook	shaken
Shear	shore	shorn
Shew	shewed	shown
Shoe	shod	shod
		Shoot

INSTITUTES. 43

Present Preter. Partic.

Shoot	shot	shot
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Sit	sate	sat
Slay	slew	slain
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slung	slung
Slink	slunk	slunk
Smell	smelt	smelt
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spell	spelt	spelt
Spend	spent	spent
Spill	spile	spilt
Spin	spun	spun
Spring	sprang	sprung
		Stand

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Present. Preter. Parti

Stand	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Strike	struck	struck
Sweep	swept	swept
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweat	swet	swet-ten
Swell	swelled	swollen
Swim	swum	swum
Swing	swung	swung
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Thread	trod	trodden
Unbend	unbent	unbent
		Wear

Wear
Wear
Win
Win
Wor
Wri
Wri

8
five

Pres
Abic
Crov
Dare

INSTITUTES. 45

Present *Preter.* *Parti.*

Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

85. The following have no *pas-*
sive Participle.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter</i>	
Abide	abode	
Crow	crew	
Dare	durst	
		Dwell

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Present

Preter

Dwell

dwelt

Shine

shone

Sleep

slept

Stink

stank or stunk

Strive

strove

Swim

swam or swum

Swing

swang

Weep

went

86 There are a few Verbs ending in *t*, that are the same in the present, preter Tenses, and passive Participle.

Beat

Pr

Beat

Burst

Cast

Cost

Cut

Hit

Hurt

Knit

Let

Lift

Ligh

Put

Quit

Read

Rent

Rid

Set

Shed

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Present Preter. Parti.

Beat ~~beat~~ beat ~~beat~~ beat or beaten

Burst ~~burst~~ burst ~~burst~~

Cast ~~cast~~ cast ~~cast~~

Cost ~~cost~~ cost ~~cost~~

Cut ~~cut~~ cut ~~cut~~

Hit ~~hit~~ hit ~~hit~~

Hurt ~~hurt~~ hurt ~~hurt~~

Knit knit knit

Let let let

Lift lift-ed lift-ed

Light light-ed light-ed

Put put put

Quit quit-ted quit-ted

Read read read

Rent rent rent

Rid rid rid

Set set set

Shed shed shed

Shred

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<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Shred	shread	shread
Shut	shut	shut
Slit	slit	slit
Split	split	split.
Spread	spread	spread
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Wet	wet-ted	wet-ted

87 Here it may be observed, that there are *two Ways* of expressing the *present*, the *imperfect*, and *future Tenses* of most Verbs; one by the *Verb itself*, and the other by the *Help of the active Participle*; as, I *write*, or *am writing*;

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writing; thou writest, or art writing, &c. I wrote, or was writing, &c. I will write, or will be writing.

88 There are two Ways of expressing the perfect, and pluperfect Tenses in most irregular Verbs; one by the *Verb itself*, as before directed, and the other by the *passive Participle*; which Participle in this Case, becomes a *proper, and real Verb*; as, I *have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. I *had wrote*, or *had written*.

Of an ADVERB.

89 **A**N *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Participle*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the *Quality*, or *Circumstance* of it; as, He reads *well*, a *truly* good Man, he is *secretly* plotting, he writes *very* correctly.

90 Some *Adverbs* admit of *Comparison*; as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*; and many of them are compared by the other *Adverbs*, *much*, *more*, *most*, &c.

91 *Adverbs*

91 Adverbs have Relation to Time; as, *now, lately, &c.* to Place; as, *here, there, &c.* to Number; as, *once, twice, &c.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

92 **A** Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together; as, *albeit, although, altho', and, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, though, tho', therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet.*

NOTE. The above are *always* Conjunctions: But these six following

F. 2 *ing*

ing are *sometimes Adverbs* ; also, as, *otherwise, since, likewise, then.*

NOTE. *Except, and save,* are *sometimes Verbs* ; *for,* *sometimes a Preposition* ; and *that,* *sometimes a Pronoun.*

Of a PREPOSITION.

93 **A** *Preposition* is a Word set *before Nouns, or Pronouns* to express the *Relation* of Persons, Places, or Things to each other ; as, He came *to,* and stood *before* the City.

Prepositions used in this Sense are such as follow. *About, above, after,*

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after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, thro', to, unto, than, towards, under, with, within, without.

NOTE. The Preposition, *unto*, and the Adverb, *until*, are not much used by late Authors.

Of an INTERJECTION.

94 **A**N *Interjection* is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain; as, *O! Oh! Alas! Lo!*



S Y N T A X.

SYNTAX shews the *Agreement*, and *right Disposition* of Words in a Sentence.

95 The Articles, *a*, and *an*, are used *only* before Nouns of the *singular* Number; *an*, before a Word that begins with a *Vowel*; *a*, before a Word that begins with a *Consonant*; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with *h*; as, *an* Infidel, *an* Heathen, or *a* Heathen: But if the *h* be not *sounded*, then
the

INSTITUTES. 55

the Article, *an*, is only used ; as, *an Hour, an Herb.*

96 When *two* Nouns come together with the Preposition, *of*, between them denoting *Possession*, the *Latter* may be elegantly made the *genitive Case*, and set *before* the other ; as, The Property of the Men ; elegantly, The *Mens* Property.

NOTE. Nouns of the *plural* Number that end in *s*, will not very properly admit of this Elegancy.

97 The *Adjective* is usually set *before* its *Substantive* ; as, the *second* Year, a *good* Man. But, frequently,
for

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for better Sound's Sake, especially in Verifying, the Adjective comes *after* its Substantive ;

as,

“ The genuine Cause of every
Deed *divine*.”

98 When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Substantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing*, or *Things*, is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put *absolutely*, or *without* its Substantive ; as, Who will shew us any *Good* ? for, Who will shew us any *good Thing* ?

In many other Cases, the Adjective is put *absolutely*, especially when the Noun has been mentioned

tioned before, and is *easily understood*, though not expressed.

99 The Pronouns, *he, him, and his*, are *always used* when they have Relation to a Noun of the *masculine Gender*; as, The *Sun* shines, and *his* Race is appointed to *him*: *She, her, and hers*, when they relate to the *feminine*; as, The *Moon* appears, and *she* shines with Light, but not *her* own: *It, and its*, when they refer to a Noun of *no Gender*; as, the *Sea* swells, it roars, and what can repel *its* Force?

100 The Pronouns, *my, mine, they, thine, he, his, her, and hers*, are used when they refer to the *singular Number*;

Number; but, *our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs*, when they refer to the *Plural*; as, The Man wears *his* Coat, the Woman *her* Gown, the Men *their* Wigs, &c.

101 *My, thy, her, our, your, their*, are used when joined to Nouns; but *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs*, when put *absolutely*, or without the Noun; as, It is *my* Book, or omitting the Noun, it is *mine*.

102 When *two Persons, or Things*, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is Occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is used when it refers to the *former*, and *this*, when it refers to the *Latter*; as, “Self-love,

“ Self-love, the Spring of Mo-
tion, acts the Soul;
Reason's comparing Ballance rules
the Whole;
Man but for *that* no Action cou'd
attend,

And but for *this* were active to no
End.”

103 In forming the Degrees of
Comparison, the Adverbs, *more*,
most, *less*, *least*, &c. are used only
before the Adjective, when the
Terminations, *er* and *est*, are o-
mitted ; as, *more* long, *less* beau-
tiful.

104 For better Sound's Sake,
most Adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*,
ful, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *ent*, *some*,
ible,

ible, and some others, must be compared by the *Adverbs*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *pensive*, *more pensive*; *grammatical*, *most grammatical*.

105 The Relative, *who*, or *whom*, is used when it refers to *Persons*; *which*, when it refers to *Things*; as, I am bound to respect a *Man*, *who* has done me a Favour; though he be chargeable with *Vices*, *which* I hate.

106 The relative Pronouns, *who*, *which*, and *that*, are of the same Number and Person with the *Noun*, or *Pronoun* to which they relate.

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107 *I*, and *we*, are of the *first* Person; *thou*, and *ye*, or *you*, are of the *second*; all other Nouns are of the *third* Person.

108 The *Verb* agrees with its Noun, or Pronoun, i. e. with its *Agent*, or *Subject*, in Number and Person; as, The Boys *write*, I *love*; He, who *reads*.

NOTE. This *Agent*, or *Subject*, is *always* found by asking the Question *who*, or *what*, on the Verb; as, *Who* write? The Answer to the Question is, *Boys*, which Word is the *Agent* of the Verb, *write*.

109 According to the Custom of the Language, we use *you*, instead of *thou*, when we speak to one Person only; and, in that Case, it has a plural Verb join'd with it; as, *You are my Brother.*

110 The Conjunctions, *if*, and *though*, have sometimes a Verb plural with a Noun singular; as, *Though I were happy.*

111 A Noun of *Multitude* may have a Verb either singular, or, plural; as, the People *is* mad, or *plural*; as, the People *are* mad. The Latter seems to be more elegant.

112 When two Nouns, or Pronouns, are joined together in a Sentence,

Sentence, they must have a *plural* Verb, tho' they should be both of the *singular* Number; as, The Man and his Wife, are happy.

113 When the *neuter* Verb stands between *two* Nouns, or Pronouns, one of the *singular*, and the other of the *plural* Number, it may best agree with that which immediately goes before it; as, All Things were Sea; The whole Sum is twenty-four Pounds.

114 Sometimes a Sentence, or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Case, the Verb must be put in the *singular* Number; as, To see the Sun is pleasant.

115 The Pronouns, *I, We, Thou, Ye, He, She, They,* and *Who*, being the nominative Case, are *always* used when they stand as the *Agent* of an *active*, or the *Subject* of the *neuter* Verb; as, *I* see, *He* loves, *We* are, *They* are.

116 The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is most commonly *set immediately before* the *Verb*, or the *Sign* of the *Verb*; as, *The Man* lives; *The City* has stood a thousand Years; But in the *imperative* Mood it is *set after the Verb*; as, Love *thou*; Be *thou* happy: In like Manner, when a *Question* is asked, it is *set after the Verb*, or *between* the *Sign* and the *Verb*; as, Are *you* there? Doth the *King* live?

117 The

117 The *accusative* Case of the Pronouns is *always* used when it receives the Force, or Impression of the *active* Verb; as, He calls me; She loves them.

118 The *accusative* Case of the Pronouns is *always* set after Prepositions; as, to me; for them, &c.

119 After Verbs of *shewing*, *giving*, &c. the Preposition, *to*, is elegantly omitted before the Pronoun, which notwithstanding *must* be in the *Accusative*; as, I give him the Book; for, I give *to* him the Book.

120 We say, O me! O thou! O ye, &c. but, O thou! O ye, &c.

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121 *Than* is only used in Comparison, and takes the same Case after that goes before it; as, *He is greater than I; She loves him better than me.*

122 The Noun, or Pronoun, which receives the Force of the Active Verb, is most commonly set after the Verb; as, *I love the Man.* But the Relative, *whom*, is always set before the Verb; as, *The Man, whom I love, is absent.*

123 The auxiliary Sign, *do*, with its Inflexions, *dost, doth, or does*, ought to be used only for the Sake of Emphasis; as, *I do love.*

124 *Shall*

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124 *Shall* is used in the *first* Person *barely* to express the future Action, or Event; as, *I shall do it*: But, in the *second* and *third* it *promises*, or *commands*; as, *You shall do it*. On the contrary, *will*, in the *second* and *third* Persons, *barely* expresses the future Action, or Event; as, *You will do it*: But, in the *first*, it *promises*, or *threatens*; as, *I will do it*.

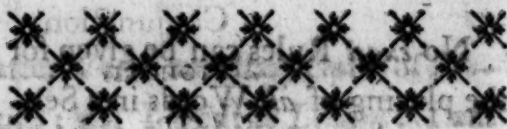
125 The *Adverb* is *always* placed *immediately before* the *Adjective*; but *most frequently after* the *Verb*; as, A *very* pious Man *prays frequently*.

126 The *Preposition*, *to*, is *always* used *before* Nouns of *Place*,
after

after Verbs and Participles of *Motion*; as, I went *to London*; I am going *to Town*; &c. But the Preposition, *at*, is *always* used when it follows the *neuter* Verb in the same Case; as, I have been *at London*; I am *at* the Place appointed. We likewise say, He touch'd *at* any Place; He arriv'd, He lives *at*, &c.

127 The Preposition, *in*, is set before *Countries*, *Cities*, and *large Towns*, especially if they are in the *same* Nation; as, He lives *in London*, *in France*, &c. *At* is set before *Villages*, *single Houses*, and *Cities*, if they are in *distant* Countries; as, He lives *at Hackney*, &c.

No *exact* Rules can be given for the placing of *all* Words in a Sentence: The *easy Flow*, and the *Perspicuity* of the Expression, are the *two Things* that ought to be *chiefly* regarded.



PRAXIS on Gen. xlv. i.

Verse i.

T	HEN	an Adverb
	Joseph	a Substantive
could		a Verb
not		an Adverb
refrain		a Verb
himself		a Pronoun
before		a Preposition
all		an Adjective
them		a Pronoun
that		a Pronoun
stood		a Verb
by		a Preposition
him		a Pronoun

and

and
he
cried
caus
every
man
to

go
out
from
me
and
there
stood
no
man
with
him
while

APPENDIX. 71

and a Conjunction
 he a Pronoun
 cried a Verb
 cause a Verb
 every an Adjective
 man a Substantive
 to a Sign of the in-
 finitive Mood
 go a Verb
 out an Adverb
 from a Preposition
 me a Pronoun
 and a Conjunction
 there an Adverb
 stood a Verb
 no an Adjective
 man a Substantive
 with a Preposition
 him a Pronoun
 while an Adverb

Joseph

72 APPENDIX

Joseph a Substantive
made a Verb
himself a Pronoun
known a Participle
unto a Preposition
his a Pronoun
brethren a Substantive

Verse 2.

And a Conjunction
he a Pronoun
wept a Verb
aloud an Adverb
and a Conjunction
the an Article
Egyptians a Substantive
and a Conjunction
the an Article
house a Substantive
of a Preposition

Pharaoh

Phar
hear

And
Jose

said

unto

his

breth

I

am

Jose

doth

my

fathe

yet

live

and

APPENDIX. 73

Pharaoh a Substantive

heard a Verb

Verse 3.

And a Conjunction

Joseph a Substantive

said a Verb

unto a Preposition

his a Pronoun

brethren a Substantive

I a Pronoun

am a Verb

Joseph a Substantive

doth a Verb

my a Pronoun

father a Substantive

yet an Adverb

live a Verb

and a Conjunction

H his

74 APPENDIX.

his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
could	a Verb
not	an Adverb
answer	a Verb
him	a Pronoun
for	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
were	a Verb
troubled	a Participle
at	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
presence	a Substantive

Verse 4.

And	a Conjunction
said	a Verb
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
	brethren

APPENDIX. 75

brethren	a Substantive
come	a Verb
near	an Adverb
to	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun
I	a Pronoun
pray	a Verb
you	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
came	a Verb
near	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
said	a Verb
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joseph	a Substantive
your	a Pronoun
brother	a Substantive

76 APPENDIX.

whom a Pronoun

ye a Pronoun

fold a Verb

into a Preposition

Egypt a Substantive

Verse 5.

Now an Adverb

therefore a Conjunction

be a Verb

not an Adverb

grieved a Participle

nor an Adverb

angry an Adjective

with a Preposition

yourselves a Pronoun

that a Conjunction

ye a Pronoun

fold

sold

me

hith

for

Good

did

send

me

before

you

to

pre

life

For

the

APPENDIX. 77

sold	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
hither	an Adverb
for	a Conjunction
God	a Substantive
did	a Verb
send	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
before	a Preposition
you	a Pronoun
to	a Sign of the infinitive Mood
preserve	a Verb
life	a Substantive

Verse 6.

For	a Conjunction
these	a Pronoun

78 APPENDIX.

two	an Adjective of Number
years	a Substantive
have	a Verb
the	an Article
famine	a Substantive
been	a Verb
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
land	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
yet	an Adverb
there	an Adverb
are	a Verb
five	an Adjective
years	a Substantive
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
which	a Pronoun
	there

APPENDIX. 79

there	an Adverb
shall	a Verb
neither	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
earing	a Participle
nor	an Adverb
harvest	a Substantive

Grammatical



Grammatical Praxis.

Dr. WATTS's Divine Songs.

SONG I.

Verse I.

H OW	an Adverb
glorious	an Adjective
is	a Verb
our	a Pronoun
heav'nly	an Adjective
king	a Substantive
who	a Pronoun
reigns	a Verb
	above

abo
the
sky
how
shall
a
child
presu
to

sing
his
dread
maje

How
great
his

APPENDIX. 81

above	a Preposition
the	an Article
sky	a Substantive
how	an Adverb
shall	a Verb
a	an Article
child	a Substantive
presume	a Verb
to	a Sign of the in-
	finitive Mood
sing	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
dreadful	an Adjective
majesty	a Substantive

Verse 2.

How	an Adverb
great	an Adjective
his	a Pronoun
	power

82 APPENDIX.

power	a Substantive
is	a Verb
none	an Adverb
can	a Verb
tell	a Verb
nor	a Conjunction
think	a Verb
how	an Adverb
large	an Adjective
his	a Pronoun
grace	a Substantive
not	an Adverb
man	a Substantive
below	a Preposition
nor	a Conjunction
saints	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
dwell	a Verb
on	a Preposition
high	an Adjective
	before

be
his
face

Not
ange
that
stand
round
the
Lord
can
fear
his
secret
will
but
they

APPENDIX. 83

before	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
face	a Substantive

Verse 3.

Not	an Adverb
angels	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
stand	a Verb
round	a Preposition
the	an Article
Lord	a Substantive
can	a Verb
search	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
secret	an Adjective
will	a Substantive
but	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun

perform

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perform	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
heav'nly	an Adjective
word	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
sing	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
praises	a Substantive
still	an Adverb

SONG

wit
 wo
 and
 wit
 pra
 on
 all
 thy
 wor
 I



SONG VII.

Verse 1.

G	an Adjective
R	a Substantive
E	a Preposition
A	a Substantive
T	a Conjunction
G	a Preposition
o	a Substantive
d	a Preposition
w	a Substantive
i	a Preposition
t	a Substantive
h	a Preposition
y	a Substantive
w	a Preposition
o	a Substantive
r	a Preposition
k	a Substantive
I	a Pronoun
I	
	look

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look	a Verb
but	a Conjunction
still	an Adverb
thy	a Pronoun
wisdom	a Substantive
power	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
grace	a Substantive
shine	a Verb
brighter	an Adjective
in	a Preposition
thy	a Pronoun
book	a Substantive

Verse 2.

The	an Article
stars	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
in	a Preposition
their	a Pronoun
	course

APPENDIX. 87

courses a Substantive

roll a Verb

have a Verb

much an Adjective

instruction a Substantive

given a Verb

but a Conjunction

thy a Pronoun

good an Adjective

word a Substantive

informs a Verb

my a Pronoun

soul a Substantive

how an Adverb

I a Pronoun

may a Verb

climb a Verb

to a Preposition

heaven a Substantive

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Verse 3.

The an Article
 fields a Substantive
 provide a Verb
 me a Pronoun
 food a Substantive
 and a Conjunction
 shew a Verb
 the an Article
 goodness a Substantive
 of a Preposition
 the an Article
 Lord a Substantive
 but a Conjunction
 fruits a Substantive
 of a Preposition
 life a Substantive
 and a Conjunction
 glory a Substantive
 grow a Verb

in

APPENDIX. 89

in	a Preposition
thy	a Pronoun
most	an Adverb
holy	an Adjective
word	a Substantive



APPLICATION
OF THE
Grammatical Institutes.

For the Use of those who may
want the Assistance of a Master.

Part of *David's* Speech to
Goliath, the *Philistine*.

— Thou comest —

THOU a *Pronoun*, 23;
sing. Number, 4; *nom. Case*.
24; *the Agent of the Verb*, 115;
the second Person, 107. *Comest*,
a *Verb*, 27; *irregular*, 84; *indi-*
cative

— to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield ;—

cative Mood, 33 ; *present Tense*, 38 ; *sing. Number and second Person*, 53 ; *agreeing with its Agent*, Thou, 108. To, a *Preposition*, 93 ; Me, a *Pronoun*, 23 ; *accusative Case*, 24 ; *following a Preposition*, 118. With, a *Preposition*, 93. A, an *Article*, 2 ; *set before a Noun of the singular Number and a Word beginning with a Consonant*, 95. Sword, a *Noun*, or *Substantive*, *signifying a Thing*, 3. And, a *Conjunction*, 92. Spear, and Shield, *Nouns*, *signifying Things*, 3.

NOTE. The same Word occurring

92 Grammatical Institutes.

— But I come to thee in the Name —

ring a second or third Time, &c. is but once explained, except it has a different Construction.

But, a Conjunction, 92. I, a Pronoun, 23; sing. Number, 4; the nominative Case, 24; the Agent of a Verb, 115; the first Person, 107. Come, a Verb, 27; irregular, 84; indicative Mood, 33; present Tense, 38; first Person sing. Number, 53; agreeing with its Agent, I, 108. Thee, a Pronoun, 23; sing. Number, 4; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. In, a Preposition, 93. The, an Article, 2. Name, a Noun,

— of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the Armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. —

a Noun, 3. Of, a Preposition, 93. Lord, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Hosts, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding s to the Singular, 5. God, a Noun referring to a Person, 3. Armies, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding es to the Singular, 5. Whom, a Pronoun, 23; referring to a Person, 105; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Defied, 117. Hast, an Auxiliary Sign, or Adverb denoting the perfect Tense, 50. Defied, a Verb, 27; indicative Mood, 33; perfect Tense, 40; form'd by adding d, to

94 Grammatical Institutes.

— This Day will the Lord deliver thee into my Hand, —

d, to the first Person singular, 54 ; second Person singular Number, 53 ; agreeing with its Agent, Thou, 108. This, a Pronoun, 23. Day, a Noun, 3. Will, a Sign of the future Tense, 52. Deliver, a Verb, 27 ; indicative Mood, 33, future Tense, 42 ; singular Number, and third Person, 53 ; agreeing with its Agent, Lord, 108. Thee, a Pronoun, 23 ; accusative Case, 24 ; receiving the Force of the active Verb, Deliver, 117. Into, a Preposition, 93. My, a Pronoun, 26 ; joined with a Noun of the singular Number, 100. Hand, a Noun signifying

— and I will take thy Head from thee. —

ing a Thing, 3. Take, a Verb, 27; irregular, 84; indicative Mood, 33; future Tense, 42; first Person singular, 53; agreeing with its Agent, I, 108. Thy, a Pronoun, 23; joined to a Noun of the singular Number, 100. Head, a Noun, 3. From, a Preposition, 93; Thee, a Pronoun, 33; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 108.

The Conclusion of *Priam's* Speech
to *Achilles*, when he begged the
Body of his Son *Hector*.

Think of thy Father, and this
Face behold !

Think, a Verb, 27 ; irregular,
84 ; imperative Mood, 34 ; present
Tense, 38 ; singular Number and
second Person, 53 ; agreeing with
its Agent, *Achilles*, understood, 101.
Of, Preposition, 93. Thy, Pro-
noun, 23 ; referring to a Noun of
the singular Number, 100. Father,
a Noun, 3. And, a Conjunction,
92. This, a Pronoun, 23. Face,
a Noun, 3. Behold, a Verb, 27 ;
irregular, 84 ; same Mood, Tense,
&c. with Think.

See

See him in me, as helpless and
as old !

Tho' not so wretched : There he
yields to me,

See, a *Verb Irregular*, same as Be-
hold. Him, a *Pronoun*, 23; accusa-
tive Case, 24; receiving the Force of
the Verb, See, 117. In, a *Preposition*,
93. Me, a *Pronoun*, 23; accusative
Case, 24; coming after a *Preposi-*
tion, 118. As, an *Adverb*, 89.
Wretched, an *Adjective* signifying
the Quality of a Person, 18. There,
an *Adverb*, 89. He, a *Pronoun*,
23; singular Number, 4; nomina-
tive Case, 24; the Agent of a Verb,
115. Yields, a *Verb*, 27; indi-
cative Mood, 33; present Tense,
38; third Person singular, formed

98 Application of the

The first of Men in sovereign
Misery.

Thus forc'd to kneel,

by adding s to the first Person singular, 53; agreeing with its Agent, He, 108. To, a Preposition, 93. Me, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. The, Article, 2. First, Adjective, 18. Of, Preposition, 93. Men, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; formed by changing the Vowel, 8. Sovereign, an Adjective, 18; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 104. Misery, Noun, 3. Thus, an Adverb, 89. Forc'd, a passive Participle, from the Verb, Force, by adding d, 83. To, Sign of the infinitive Mood, 46. Kneel, Verb,

— Thus grov'ling to embrace
The Scourge and Ruin of my
Realm and Race,
Suppliant my Childrens Murd'rer
to implore,

Verb, 27 ; infinitive Mood, 36.

Grov'ling, an *active Participle*
formed from the *Verb*, grovel, by
adding *ing*, 83. Embrace, a *Verb*,
27 ; *infinitive Mood*, 36. Scourge,
Ruin, *Nouns*, 3. My, *Pronoun*,
26 ; referring to a *Noun of the sin-*
gular Number, 100. Realm, Race,
Nouns, 3. Suppliant, *Adjective*,
18 ; one that must be compared by the
Adverbs, 104. Childrens, *Noun*,
3, *genitive Case*, 96, formed by
adding *s*, to the *nominative*, 17.
Murd'rer, *Noun*, 3. Implore,

K 2 . Verb

And kiss those Hands yet reeking
with their Gore.

Pope's Homer.

Verb, 27; infinitive Mood, 36.

Kiss, Verb, 27; infinitive Mood, 36; following the Sign, To, understood.

Those, Pronoun, 23;

plural Number, 25. Hands, Noun,

Plural Number, 3. Yet, Adverb,

89. Reeking, active Participle

form'd by adding ing, to the Verb,

83. With, Preposition, 93. Their,

Pronoun, 23; referring to a Noun

of the plural Number, 100. Gore,

a Noun signifying a Thing, 3.

Part

Part of Adam's Speech to Eve.

Sole Partner and sole Part of all
these Joys !

Dearer thyself than all ! needs must

Sole, *Adjective*, 18 ; *set before*
its Noun, 97. Partner, *Noun*, 3.
And, *Conjunction*, 92. Part, *Noun*,
3. Of, *Preposition*, 93. All, *Ad-*
jective, 18. These, *Pronoun*, 23 ;
plural Number, 25. Joys, *Noun*,
3 ; *plural*, 4 ; *by adding s*, 5. Dear-
er, *Adjective*, 18 ; *comparative De-*
gree, 19 ; *form'd by adding er, to*
the positive, 20. Thy, and Self,
Pronouns, 26. Than, *Adverb*,
93 ; *us'd only in Comparison*, 121.
Needs, *Adverb*, 89. Must Sign,

— the Power

That made us, and for us this
ample World,

of the potential Mood, 47. The, Article, 2. Power, Noun, 3. That, Pronoun, 23. Made, Verb, 27; irregular, 84; indicative mood, 33; perfect Tense, 40; singular Number and third Person 53; agreeing with its Agent, That, 108. Us, a Pronoun, 23; plural Number, 4; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Made, 117. For, Conjunction, 92. Us, Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. This, Pronoun, 23; singular Number, 25. Ample, Adjective, 18; set before its Noun, 97. World, Noun, 3.

Be

Be infinitely Good. —

MILTON.

Be, *Verb neuter*, 29; *potential Mood*, following the Sign of that *Mood*, Must, 35; *singular Number*, and *third Person*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Power, 108. *Infinitely*, *Adverb*, 89; *set before its Adjective*, 125. *Good*, *Adjective*, 18; *peculiar in its Comparison*, 22.

*Part of Adam and Eve's Morning
Hymn.*

These are thy glorious Works,
Parent of Good!

These, *Pronoun*, plural Number, 25. Are, a *Verb* neuter, 29; indicative Mood, 33; present Tense, 38; plural Number and third Person, 53; agreeing with its Subject, Works, 108. Thy, *Pronoun*, 23; referring to a Noun of the singular Number, 100. Works, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so, made by adding s, to the singular, 5. Glorious, *Adjective*, 18; one that must be compar'd by the Adverbs, 104; set before its Noun, 97. Parent, Noun, 3. Of, *Preposition*, 93. Good, *Adjective* 18; put absolute

Almighty ! Thine this universal
Frame.

— Thyself —

To us invisible or dimly —

solute, the Word, Things, being understood, 98. Almighty, Adjective, 18. Thine, Pronoun, 23; put without the Noun immediately following, 101. This, Pronoun, 23; Universal, Adjective, 18; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 104. Frame, Noun, 3. Thy, Self, Pronouns, 26. To, Preposition, 93. Us, Pronoun, 23; plural Number, 4; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. Invisible, Adjective, 18; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 104. Or, Conjunction, 92. Dimly,

— Seen

In these thy lowest Works

Speak ye who —

ly, *Adverb*, 89. *Seen*, *passive Participle*, 83; *from the irregular Verb*, See, 84. *In*, *Preposition*, 93. *These*, *Pronoun*, *plural Number*, 25. *Lowest*, *Adjective*, 18; *superlative Degree formed by adding est, to the positive State*, 20. *Speak*, *Verb*, 27; *irregular*, 84; *imperative Mood*, 34, *present Tense*, 38; *plural Number and second Person*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, Ye, 108. *Ye*, *Pronoun*, 23; *plural Number*, 4; *nominative Case*, 24; *the Agent of a Verb*, 115. *Who*, *Pronoun*, 23; *referring to a Person*, 105; *nominative Case*,

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— best can tell, ye Sons of
Light,
Angels ! for ye behold him —

24; *the Agent of a Verb*, 115.
Best, *Adverb*, 89; *peculiar in its
Comparison, and superlative Degree*,
90. Can, *Sign of the potential
Mood*, 47. Tell, *Verb*, 27;
irregular, 84; *potential Mood*,
35; *present Tense*, 38; *plural
Number second Person*, 53; *agree-
ing with its Agent*, Ye, 108. Sons,
Light, Angels, *Nouns*, 3. For,
Conjunction, 92. Behold, *Verb*, 27;
irregular 84; *indicative Mood* 34;
present Tense, 38; *plural Number
second Person*, 53; *agreeing with
its Agent*, Ye, 108. Him, *Pro-
noun*, 23; *singular Number*, 4;
accusative

108 Application of the

Thou Sun! —
Acknowledge him thy greater;—
Air and ye Elements! the eldest

accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the active Verb, Behold, 117. Thou, Pronoun, 23; singular Number, 4, nominative Case, 24; the Agent to a Verb, 115. Sun, Noun, 3; masculine Gender, 15. Acknowledge, Verb, 27; imperative Mood, 34; present Tense, 38; singular Number second Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, Sun, 108. Greater, Adjective, 18; comparative Degree, 19; form'd by adding er, to the positive State, 20. Air, Elements, Nouns, 3. The, Article, 1. Eldest, Adjective, 18; superlative

—
Of
—
Bear

lative
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Noun
plura
addin
cond
27;
Mood
plura
53;
Birds
Your
Noun
Wing
ber, 4

— Birth
Of Nature's Womb —
—— Ye Birds, ——
Bear on your Wings —

*lative Degree, 19; peculiar in its
Comparison, 22; set before its
Nouns, 97. Birds, Noun, 3;
plural Number, 4; form'd by
adding s, to the singular, 6; se-
cond Person, 107. Bear, Verb,
27; irregular, 84; imperative
Mood, 35; present Tense, 38;
plural Number and second Person,
53; agreeing with its Agent,
Birds, 108. On, Preposition, 93.
Your, Pronoun, 23; referring to a
Noun of the plural Number, 100.
Wings, Noun 3; plural Num-
ber, 4; so made by adding s, to*

L

the

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— and in your Notes his Praise.

Hail universal Lord! be bounteous
still.

To give —

the singular, 5 And, Conjunction, 92. In, Preposition, 93. Notes, Noun 3. His, Pronoun, 23; referring to a Noun of the masculine Gender, 99. Hail, a Verb us'd only in Salutation, 27. Lord, Noun, 3. Be, Verb neuter, 29; imperative Mood, 35; present Tense, 38; singular Number second Person, 53; agreeing with its Subject, Lord, 103. Bounteous, an Adjective, 18; one that must be compar'd by the Adverbs, 104. Still, an Adverb, 89. To, Sign of the infinitive Mood, 46. Give, Verb,

Grammatical Institutes. III

—us only Good;— [*Milton.*]

Verb, 27; *irregular*, 84; *infinitive Mood*, 36. *Us*, *Pranoun*, 23; *plural Number* 4; *accusative Case* 24; *govern'd of the Preposition*, to, *suppress'd after a Verb of Giving*, &c. 119. *Only*, *Adverb*, 83. *Good*, *Adjective*, 18; *peculiar in its Comparison*, 22; *set absolutely, the Word*, *Things*, *being understood*, 98.

NOTE. Though the proper Use of a *Conjunction* is to connect the Parts of a Discourse together, and of an *Adverb* to express some Circumstance of an Action, &c. Yet, in some Instances, the same Word may seem to answer both these

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Purposes; in which Case, 'tis not very material whether we call it an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*.

The Learner may observe that the following Words are always distinguish'd with a Capital Letter, viz.

1. The first Word of any Writing, Letter, Discourse, &c.
2. The next Word after a Period, or full Stop.
3. The Pronoun, I, and the Interjection, O.
4. The first Word of every Sentence taken from an Author, or introduc'd as spoken by another.
5. Every proper Name of a Person, or Place.
6. And the first Word of every Line, or Verse, in Poetry.
7. Many

7. *Many Authors* of the first Rank *begin* every Noun, or Substantive, with a Capital. 8. *Some*, the neuter Word after a Colon. 9. *And others*, remarkable Adjectives, and such as are put absolutely.



APPENDIX

T O

ASH'S GRAMMAR.

The Sounds of VOWELS.

A.

A, Has three Sounds, viz.
The *slender*, as in *bane*, *hare*,
spade, *nation*,

The *open*, as in *father*, *man*,
pass.

The *broad*, as *all*, *fall*, *water*,
warm.

A,

APPENDIX. 115

A, is sometimes long, as *flāme*,
blāze; and sometimes short, as
mān, *hānd*.

E.

E, is long, as in *bē*, *secrēte*,
scēne; or short, as in *fēll*, *mēn*,
sēvice, *dēnt*.

E, is always short before a dou-
ble Consonant, or two Conso-
nants, as *bēllow*, *pēnny*, *sēnt*, *bēlt*.

At the End of a Word it is
generally mute, as *rare*, *hare*,
(except there be no other Vowel
in the Word, as *be*, *the*) and mo-
difies the foregoing Consonant,
as *since*, *siege*, *oblige*, or lengthens
the preceding Vowel, as *hāt*, *hāte*;
mēt, *mēte*; *bīt*, *bīte*.

I,

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I.

I, is long, as *pīne*, *thīne*; or short, as *pīn*, *thīn*.

I, in Monosyllables ending in *e* final, is always long, as *sīne*; and likewise before a quiescent *g*, or *gh*, as *sīgn*; *consīgn*, *līght*, *sīght*, *brīght*.

O.

When O makes a Syllable of itself, or ends one, it is long; as, *ōbey*, *prōvide*.

But when a Consonant follows it in the same Syllable, it is short; as, *blōt*, *ōven*: Except in some Monosyllables ending with *ll*; as, *rōll*, *scrōll*, &c. pronounce *rōle*, *scrōle*.

APPENDIX. 117

O is long, as *bōne*, *abōde* *ōbey* *;
or short, *nōt*, *stōck*, *ōbtain*.

The short *ō* is sometimes sound-
ed like short *ū*, as in *son*, *ton*, *come*,
some.

U.

U is long, as *flūte*, *abūsed*; or
short, as in *thūs*, *discūss*, *concrūssion*.

Y.

Y at the End of Words sup-
plies the Place of i, as *fly*, *my*,
thy, *mighty*; and likewise before
the Termination *ing*, as *flying*, *dy-*
ing, *putrifying*.

* The *o* in *Women* is pronounced like
short *i*, as *Wimen*.

It

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It is mostly retained in derivative Words, where it was the latter Vowel of a Dipthong, as *betray, betrayer, betrayed; destroy, destroyed, &c.*

GENERAL RULES.

A Vowel in the beginning or middle Syllable, before two Consonants, is commonly short, as *immense, entertain, opportunity.*

In Monosyllables, a single Vowel before a single Consonant, is short, as *mät, let, sit, not, put*

SELECT

SELECT
LESSONS
FOR
YOUTH,
TO

Teach them to read gracefully, and
inspire them with wise and just
Sentiments concerning Matters of
the utmost Importance.

IN
TWELVE LESSONS.

- I. The Advantages of Reading and Working.
- II. The Art of Writing.
- III. Solid Glory and real Greatness.
- IV. True Politeness.
- V. Prudence.
- VI. Justice.
- VII. Temperance.
- VIII. Fortitude.
- IX. Ornaments of Youth.
- X. View of the World after the grand Conflagration.
- XI. Rollin's Conclusion of his Antient History.
- XII. The happiest Youth, Manhood, and Old Age.

THE

YOUTH

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PRESENT

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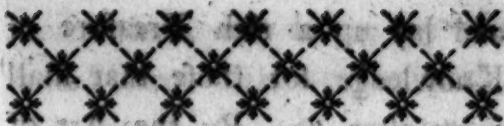
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SELECT
LESSONS, &c.

LESSON I.

THE ADVANTAGES OF READING
AND WRITING.

THE Knowledge of Letters
is one of the greatest Blessings
that ever God bestowed
upon Man. By this Means we
preserve for our own Use, through
all our Lives, what our Memory
would have lost in a few Days,

M

and

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and lay up a rich Treasure of Knowledge for those that shall come after us. By the Art of Reading and Writing, we can sit at Home and acquaint ourselves what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago in the first Ages of Mankind. By this Means, a *Briton* holds correspondence with his Friend in *America* or *Japan*, and manages all his Traffic. We learn, by this Means, how the old *Romans* lived, how the *Jews* worshipped. We learn what *Moses* wrote, what *Enoch* prophesied, where *Adam* dwelt, and what he did soon after the Creation; and those who shall live when the Day of Judgment

ment comes, may learn, by the same Means, what we now speak, and what we do in *Great Britain*, or, in the Land of *China*.

In short, the Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the past Ages of Men, and set them at once upon the Stage; and brings all the Nations from afar, and gives them, as it were, a general Interview: So that the most distant Nations, and distant Ages of Mankind, may converse together, and grow into acquaintance.

But the greatest Blessing of all is, the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, wherein God hath appointed his Servants, in antient

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Times, to write down the Discourses which he has made of his Power and Justice, his Providence and his Grace, that we, who live near the End of Time, may learn the Way to Heaven, and everlasting Happiness.

Thus, Letters give us a Sort of Immortality in this World, and they are given us in the Word of God, to support our immortal Hope in the next.

Those, therefore, who wilfully neglect this Sort of Knowledge, and despise the Art of Letters, need no heavier Curse, or, Punishment than what they chuse for themselves, viz. To live and

eterni

T M

die

die in Ignorance, both of the
Things of God and Man.

If the Terror of such a Thought
will not awaken the Slothful to
seek so much Acquaintance with
their Mother - Tongue, as may
render them capable of some of
the Advantages here described, I
know not where to find a Persua-
sive that shall work upon Souls,
that are sunk so far into brutal
Stupidity, and so unworthy of a
reasonable Nature.



LESSON II.

THE ART OF WRITING.

HAIL, mysterious Art! which
 Men like Angels taught
 To speak to Eyes, and paint un-
 embody'd Thought!
 Tho' deaf and dumb, blest Skill,
 reliev'd by thee,
 We make one Sense perform the
 Task of Three;
 We see, we hear, we touch the
 Hand and Heart,
 And take, or give, what each but
 yields in Part,

With

A P P E N D I X. 127

With the hard Laws of Distance
we dispense,

And, without Sound, apart, com-
mune in Sense;

View, tho' confin'd, may, rule
this earthly Ball,

And travel o'er the wide expand-
ed ALL.

Dead Letters thus, with living
Notions fraught,

Prove to the Soul the Telescopes
of Thought :

To moral Life a deathless Wit-
ness give,

And bid all Deeds and Titles last
and live.

In

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In scanty Life, ETERNITY we
 taste,
 View the first Ages, and inform
 the Last :
 Arts, Hist'ry, Laws, we purchase
 with a Look,
 And keep, like FATE, all Nature
 in a Book.

LES-



LESSON III.

SOLID GLORY AND REAL
GREATNESS.

Wherein solid Glory and real
Greatness consist.

WHatever is external to a
Man, whatever may be
common to good and bad, does
not make him truly estimable, we
must judge of Men from the Heart;
from thence proceed great De-
signs, great Actions, great Vir-
tues. Solid Glory, which cannot
be imitated by Pride, nor equalled
by Pomp, resides in personal Qua-
lifications and noble Sentiments.
To be good, liberal, beneficent,
and

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and generous; to value Riches only for the Sake of distributing them, Places of Honour for the Service of our Country, Power and Credit to be in a Condition to suppress Vice and reward Virtue; to be really good without seeking to appear so; to bear Poverty nobly, to suffer Injuries and Affronts with Patience, to stifle Resentment, and to do every good Office to an Enemy, when we have it in our Power to be revenged of him; to prefer the public Good to every Thing; to sacrifice our Wealth, Repose, Life, and Fame, if necessary, to it: these make a Man truly great and estimable.

Take

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Take away Probity from the most shining Actions, the most valuable Qualities, and what are they but Objects of Contempt? Are the Drunkenness of Alexander, the Murder of his best Friends, his insatiable Thirst of Praise and Flattery, and his Vanity in desiring to pass for the Son of Jupiter, though he did not believe it himself; are these consistent with the Character of a great Prince? When we see Marius, and after him Sylla, shedding Torrents of Roman Blood for the Establishment of their own Power, what Regard can we pay their Victories and Triumphs?

ROLLIN's Method of Study,

Vol. III. p. 66.

LES-



LESSON IV.

TRUE POLITENESS.

TIS an Evenness of Soul that excludes at the same Time Insensibility, and too much Earnestness — it supposes a quick Discernment of the different Characters, Tempers, Miseries or Perfections of Man, and by a sweet Condescension adapts itself to each Man's Case; never to flatter, but always to calm the Passions. — 'Tis a Kind of forgetting ones self, in order to be agreeable

agreeable to others, yet in so delicate a Manner as scarce to let them perceive you are so employed — it knows how to contradict with Respect, and to please without Sneaking or Adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid Complaisance and a low Familiarity.

RAMSAY'S Cyrus.

IN LESS

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LESSON V.

PRUDENCE.

PRU DENCE consists in judging well what is to be said, and what is to be done on every new Occasion ; when to lie still, and when to be active ; when to keep Silence, and when to speak ; what to avoid, and what to pursue ; how to act in every Difficulty ; what Means to make use of to compass such an End ; how to behave in every Circumstance of Life and in all Companies ; how to gain the Favour of Mankind,

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kind, in order to promote our own Happiness, and to do the most Service to God, and the most Good to Men, according to that Station we possess, and those Opportunities we enjoy.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

PRUDENCE consists in judg-
ing well what is to be said
and what is to be done on every
new Occasion, when to be still
and when to be active, when to
keep silence, and when to speak
what to avoid, and what to do
how to act in every thing
necessary Act of Justice that re-
lates to their Persons or Prop-
erty; being just to their Merits
and just to their very Infirmities;
and all this is called Prudence in
their



LESSON VI.

JUSTICE consists in an exact and scrupulous Regard to the Rights of others, with a deliberate Purpose to preserve them on all Occasions sacred and inviolate — And from this fair and equitable Temper, performing every necessary Act of Justice that relates to their Persons or Properties; being just to their Merits and just to their very Infirmities, by making all the Allowance in their

APPENDIX. 137

their Favour which their Circumstances require, and a good-natured and equitable Construction of particular Cases will admit of ; being true to our Friendships, to our Promises and Contracts ; just in our Traffic, just in our Demands, and just by observing a due Moderation and Proportion even in our Resentments.

Discourses on Social Virtue, 4to.

N 3

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LESSON VII.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance consists in guarding against such a Use of Meats and Drinks as indisposes the Body for the Service of the Soul, or robs me of my Time — or occasions an Expence beyond what my Circumstances admit — or beyond what will consist with those Liberalities to the Poor which my Relation to God and to them require — and strongly guarding against whatever has a Tendency to increase a sensual Disposition,

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Disposition, or alienate my Soul
from Converse with God, and
diminish its Zeal and Activity in
his Service, or waste my benevo-
lent Temper to Mankind.

Dr. DODDRIDGE's Rise
and Progress of Religion
in the Soul, Chap. 14

LES-



LESSON VIII.

FORTITUDE.

CHristian Fortitude, or Courage, is a just Firmness of Soul in the Prospect of Danger in the Way of Duty. It enables us to persevere with Steadiness in the View of the greatest Discouragements and fiercest Opposition.

ACTIVE FORTITUDE is such a Temper of Soul, as enables us to attempt and venture upon any bold Act of Duty, which may endanger our present Ease and worldly

APPENDIX. 141

ly Interest, and prompts us to pursue it with a becoming Steadiness and Bravery of Mind; undaunted at every Opposition we meet with, and untterrified at all the threatening Dangers that stand in our Way.

PASSIVE FORTITUDE is such an habitual Firmness and Constancy of Soul as enables us to bear what Sufferings we fall under, without repining and inward Vexation, and without any outward Tokens of Sinking or Despondency; when we sustain heavy Sorrows or Anguish of the Flesh, without any wild or unreasonable Groanings of Nature, without Rage and unbecoming Resentment

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ment, without Tumult and Confusion of Spirit; and this should be the Temper of our Souls and Christian Conduct, whether the Sufferings which we feel arise from the immediate Hand of God, or from the Injuries and Violence of Men.

Dr. WATTS's Sermons on Fortitude, 8vo.

LES.

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LESSON IX.

THE ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH.

AMong all the Accomplishments of Youth there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable Behaviour among Men, a modest Freedom of Speech, a soft and elegant Manner of Address, a graceful and lovely Deportment, a chearful Gravity and Good-humour, with a Mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling Accidents of human Life : add to this a pleasing Solemnity and Reverence when the Discourse turns upon

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upon any Thing sacred and divine,
a becoming Neglect of Injuries,
a Hatred of Calumny and Slander,
a Habit of speaking well of
Others, a pleasing Benevolence
and Readiness to do Good to Man-
kind, and special Compassion to
the Miserable; with an Air and
Countenance, in a natural and
unaffected Manner, expressive of
all these excellent Qualifications.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

L E S



LESSON X.

A VIEW OF THE WORLD AFTER
THE GRAND CONFLAGRATION.

I SHALL produce an Example of this from an English Writer*, containing a Description of our Globe, upon a Survey of it after the general Conflagration, which he represents in this strong Light. “ Such is the Vanity and transient Glory of this habitable World, by the Force of one Element breaking loose upon the rest, all the Vanities of Nature,

* Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Vol. II.

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all the Works of Art, all the Labours of Men are reduced to nothing. All that we admired and loved before as great and magnificent, is obliterated and vanished, and another Form and Face of Things, plain, simple, and every where the same overspreads the whole Earth. — Where are now the great Empires of the World, and their great Imperial Cities? their Pillars, Trophies, and Monuments of Glory, shew me where they stood? Read the Inscription, tell me the Victor's Name; what Remains, what Impressions, what Difference or Distinction do you see in this Mass of Fire? Rome itself, eternal Rome, the great City, the Empress of the World, whose

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whose Domination or Superstition, antient or modern, make a great Part of the History of the Earth, what is become of her now? She laid her Foundations deep, and her Palaces were strong and sumptuous; she glorified herself, and lived deliciously, and said in her Heart, I sit a Queen, and shall see no Sorrow! — But her Hour is come, she is wiped away from the Face of the Earth, and buried in everlasting Oblivion. — But it is not Cities only and the Works of Mens Hands, the everlasting Hills, the Mountains and Rocks of the Earth are melted as Wax before the Sun, and their Place is no where to be found. Here stood the Alps, the

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Load of the Earth that covered many Countries, and reached their Arms from the Ocean to the Black Sea. — This huge Mass of Stone is softened and dissolved, as a tender Cloud into Rain. Here stood the African Mountains, and Atlas with his Top above the Clouds. — There was frozen Caucasus, and Taurus, and Imaus, and the Mountains of Asia; and yonder, towards the North, stood the Riphean Hills cloathed in Ice and Snow; all these are vanished and dropped away as the Snow upon their Heads." — These Particulars considered separately, are all truly great and noble, and every Way suited to the Nature of the Subject;

but

but as they are here disposed and
rise in Order, they both enlarge
the Idea, and heighten the Image
of that grand Catastrophe.

Dr. Ward's System of Oratory.

Here stood the African Mount
rains, and Atlas with his Top
bove the Clouds — There was
frozen Caucasus, and Taurus
and Imus, and the Mountains
of Asia; and yonder, towards
North, stood the Arabian Hill
cloathed in Ice and Snow
these are vanishing and dropping

away as the Snow
Heads, — These Eastern
ridges separated



LESSON XI.

ROLLIN'S CONCLUSION OF HIS
ANTIEN'T HISTORY.

WE have seen hitherto, without speaking of the first and antient Kingdom of Egypt, and of some States separate, and, in a Manner, entirely distinct from the rest, three great successive Empires, founded on the Ruins of each other, subsist, during a long Series of Ages, and at length entirely disappear; the Empire of the Babylonians, the Empire of the Medes and Persians, and the Empire of the Macedonians and the Grecian Princes, Successors
of

of Alexander the Great. A Fourth Empire arises, that of the Romans, which having already swallowed up most of those, that have preceded it, will extend its Conquests, and after having subjected all to its Power by Force of Arms, be itself torn in a Manner into different Pieces, and by being so dismembered, make Way for the Establishment of almost all the Kingdoms, which now divide Europe, Asia, and Africa. Behold here, to speak properly, an abridged Picture of all Ages; of the Glory and Power of all the Empires of the World; in a Word, of all that human Greatness has most splendid, and most capable of exciting Admiration! All this, generally

generally speaking, by an happy
 Concurrence is herein united;
 Height of Genius, Delicacy of
 Taste, attended with solid Judg-
 ment; the excellent Talent of
 Eloquence, carried to the highest
 Degree of Perfection, without de-
 parting from the Natural and the
 True; the Glory of Arms, with
 that of Arts and Sciences; Va-
 lour in conquering, and Ability
 in Government. What a Multi-
 tude of great Men, of all Kinds,
 does it not present to our View?
 what powerful, what glorious
 Kings! what great Captains!
 what famous Conquerors! what
 wise Magistrates! what learned
 Philosophers! what admirable Le-
 gislators! we are transported with
 beholding

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beholding in certain Ages and Countries, as if peculiar to themselves, an ardent Zeal for Justice, a passionate Love for their Country, a noble Disinterestedness, a generous Contempt of Riches, and an Esteem for Poverty, which astonish and amaze us, so much they appear above human Nature.

In this Manner we think and judge. But whilst we are in Admiration and Extasy at the View of so many shining Virtues, the supreme Judge, who can alone estimate all Things, sees nothing in them, but Trifle, Meanness, Vanity, and Pride; and whilst Mankind are continually busied in perpetuating the Power of their Families, in founding Kingdoms
and

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and eternizing themselves, if that were possible; God, from his Throne on high, overthrows all their Projects, and makes even their Ambition the Means of executing his Views, infinitely superior to our Understandings. He alone knows his Operations and Designs. All Ages are present to him: *consector seculorum*. He has assigned all Empires their Fate and Duration. In all the different Revolutions we have seen, that nothing has come to pass by Chance. We know, that under the Image of that Statue, which Nebuchodonosor saw, of an enormous Height and terrible Aspect, with the Head of Gold, the Breast and Arms of Silver, the Belly and

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and Thighs of Brass, and the Legs of Iron, mixed with Clay, God thought fit to represent the four great Empires, uniting in them, as we have seen in the Course of this History, all that is glorious, grand, formidable, and powerful. And of what has the Almighty Occasion for overthrowing this immense Colossus? A small Stone was cut out without Hands, which smote the Image upon his Feet, that were of Iron and Clay, and brake them to Pieces. Then was the Iron, the Clay, the Brass, the Silver, and the Gold broken to Pieces together, and became like the Chaff of the Summer-threshing Floors, and the Wind carried them away, that no Place

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Place was found for them, and the Stone, that smote the Image, became a great Mountain, and filled the whole Earth." Dan. ii, 34, 35.

We see with our own Eyes the Accomplishment of this admirable Prophecy of Daniel, at least in Part. Jesus Christ who descended to cloathe himself with Flesh and Blood in the sacred Womb of the blessed Virgin, without the Participation of Man, is the small Stone that came from the Mountain without human Aid. The prevailing Characteristicks of his Person, of his Relations, his Appearance, his Manner of Teaching, his Disciples; in a Word, of every Thing that relates to him, .

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him, were Simplicity, Poverty, and Humility ; which were so extreme, that they concealed from the Eyes of the proud Jews the divine Lustre of his Miracles, how shining soever it was, and from the Sight of the Devil himself, as penetrating and attentive as he was, the evident Proofs of his Divinity.

Notwithstanding that seeming Weakness, and even Meanness, Jesus Christ will certainly conquer the whole Universe. It is under this Idea a Prophet represents him to us : “ *Exivit vincens ut vinceret* ; He went forth conquering and to conquer. His Work and Mission are, to set up a Kingdom for his Father, which shall never

P be

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be destroyed; and the Kingdom which shall not be left to other People; (like those of which we have seen in the History) but it shall break in Pieces, and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.¹¹ Apoc. vi. 2.

The Power granted to Jesus Christ, the Founder of this Empire, is without Bounds, Measure, or End. The Kings, who glory so much in their Power, have nothing which approaches in the least to that of Jesus Christ. They do not reign over the Will of Man, which is real Dominion. Their Subjects can think as they please independently of them. There are an Infinitude of particular Actions done without their Order,

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Order, and which escape their Knowledge, as well as their Power. Their Designs often miscarry and come to nothing, even in their own Life-time. But with Jesus Christ it is quite otherwise. "All Power is given unto Him in Heaven and in Earth." (Matt. xxviii. 18.) He exercises it principally upon the Hearts and Minds of Men. Nothing is done without his Order or Permission. Every Thing is disposed by his Wisdom and Power. Every Thing co-operates directly or indirectly, to the Accomplishment of his Designs.

Whilst all Things are in Motion, and fluctuate upon Earth; whilst States and Empires pass

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away with incredible Rapidity, and human Race, vainly employed in the external View of these Things, are also drawn in by the same Torrent, almost without perceiving it; there passes, in Secret, an Order and Disposition of Things unknown and invisible, which however determines our Fate to all eternity. The Duration of Ages has no other End, than the Formation of the Bodies elect; which augments and tends daily towards Perfection. When it shall receive its final Accomplishment by the Death of the last of the Elect; “then cometh the End, when he shall have delivered up the Kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have

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have put down all Rule, and all Authority, and Power." 1 Cor.

xv. 24. God grant that we may all have our Share in that blessed Kingdom, whose Law is Truth, whose King is Love, and whose Duration is Eternity. Fiat, Fiat.



LESSON XII.

THE HAPPIEST YOUTH, MAN-
HOOD, AND OLD AGE.

HE who in his Youth improves his intellectual Powers in the Search of Truth and useful Knowledge, and refines and strengthens his moral and active Powers, by the Love of Virtue, for the Service of his Friends, his Country, and Mankind; who is animated by true Glory, exalted by sacred Friendship for social, and softened by virtuous Love for domestic Life; who lays his Heart open to every other mild and generous Affection, and who, to all these

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these adds a sober masculine Piety, equally remote from Superstition and Enthusiasm, that Man enjoys the most agreeable Youth; and lays in the richest Fund for the honourable Action, and happy Enjoyment of the succeeding Periods of Life.

He who, in Manhood, keeps the defensive and private Passions under the wisest Restraint; who forms the most select and virtuous Friendships; who seeks after Fame, Wealth, and Power, in the Road of Truth and Virtue, and, if he cannot find them in that Road, generously despises them; who, in his private Character and Connections, gives fullest Scope to the tender and manly Passions,

and

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and in his public Character and Connections serves his Country and Mankind, in the most upright and disinterested Manner ; who, in fine, enjoys the Goods of Life with the greatest Moderation, bears its Ills with the greatest Fortitude ; and in those various Circumstances of Duty and Trial maintains and expresses an habitual Reverence and Love of God ; that Man is the worthiest Character in this Stage of Life ; passes through it with the highest Satisfaction and Dignity ; and paves the Way to the most easy and honourable Old Age.

Finally, He who, in the Decline of Life preserves himself most exempt from the Chagrins
incident

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incident to that Period ; cherishes the most equal and kind Affections ; uses his Experience, Wisdom, and Authority in the most fatherly and venerable Manner ; acts under a Sense of the Inspection, and with a View to the Approbation of his Maker ; is daily aspiring after Immortality, and ripening apace for it ; and having sustained his Part with Integrity and Consistency to the Last, quits the Stage with a modest and graceful Triumph ; this is the best, this is the happiest Old Man.



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F I N I S.